

TERMS OF THE DAILY DEMOCRAT TO THE COUNTRY.

ONE MONTH	50
THREE MONTHS	2 50
SIX MONTHS	5 00
ONE YEAR	10 00

To our Country Fairers.

Please to excuse your letter containing a remittance, as we do not receive it for an hour or two when letters are registered. We are responsible for losses in the mail, should any occur, unless letters are registered.

Agents for the Louisville Democrat.

2 W. Gerin, Glasgow, Ky.
James M. Payne, of Harrison county, Ky.
John Urban, E. Kennedy, of Lexington, Ky.
James E. Hindman, Grindley, Ky.
John Morris, of Lexington, Ky.
Adam T. Bank, of Brandenburg, Ky.
James G. Campbell, of Jefferson county, Ky.
A. J. Gidley, of Louisville, Oldham county, Ky.
Geo. R. Jones, Newmarket, Ky.

ANONYMOUS COMMUNICATIONS must not be noticed. Whatever is intended for insertion must be communicated by the name and address of the writer, and no responsibility for publication, but as a guarantee of good taste.

VOLUNTARY COMMUNICATIONS, containing a general or important news, briefly stated, are solicited from all parts of the world.

RETRACTED COMMUNICATIONS, or manuscripts that have been published, are welcome.

MR. G. C. CURRY

Is our authorized agent for the sale and delivery of the Democrat at Jeffersonville. Our subscribers will please call on Mr. Curry for any information in regard to it. Any advertisements or job work wanted by the citizens of Jeffersonville, if intrusted to Mr. Curry's care, will be promptly attended to.

DET. The Courier, very earnestly, deprecates the introduction of an indorsement of the resolutions of '68 in a Democratic platform, because the interpretation usually affixed to them is an affirmation of the right of secession.

We congratulate our Jefferson-street contemporary on this discreditable repudiation of the correctness of a principle to sustain which he labored for many years. May he and his other errors with less difficulty to himself and danger to others, through his course in the last election looks like he can learn but in one way.

We regret that his lack of information should have compelled him to make so distinct a repudiation at the expense of his consistency, when he might have found a reason for it more in accordance with his past teachings and example.

The resolutions in effect declare that, in circumstances in which there is no common arbiter on a disputed point, each contestant has a right to interpret and act for himself, and, applying the principle, they affirm that as on many questions not susceptible of decision by the Federal courts, the States and Federal Government may not agree, therefore the States have a right to adopt their own mode and measure of redress.

Now Kentucky and the Federal Government did not agree, first, as to the policy and practicability; and, second, as to the manner in which the war was to be conducted. But as Kentucky was entitled to decide for herself under the principles of '68, she resolved to remain in the Union, and to give such aid as she thought necessary to sustain it, while she steadily opposed the usurpations of the Federal Government. The Courier will hardly dispute that this course, in accordance with the resolutions, was determined her own exact mode and measure of redress.

Taking any interpretation, therefore, whether it is Union or disunion, we have this fact, that Kentucky had deliberately decided, and all the citizens in the State owing allegiance to it were compelled by their citizenship to defend the position the State had taken. That is the exact duty imposed upon all the people of the State by the resolutions of '68.

It is a duty which the Courier not only failed to discharge, but against which he actually took up arms, and endured we know not how many torments, and made we know not how many gallons of whisky in his Southern distillery. He was opposed, therefore, in the most practical way possible, to the resolutions of '68 all through the war, and there is no inconsistency in his opposition to them.

We suggest this reason to him, therefore, as a suitable one to give hereafter. It is entirely at his service, and if he will bring it out and stick it to him, we will never claim it, and will allow him to assert that he is a self-respecting and the respect and admiration of all others.

So we have understood. He has all the virtues vanity can give.

DET. The Journal tells of a chap who has drunk twenty-five glasses of lager beer per day for years, and is "still dry." No miracle. He is just the fellow to drink still dry.

DET. The Petersburg Index says Jeff. Davis failed most unaccountably to discover the "military genius" of Roger A. Pryor. Pryor ambiusited it remarkably.

DET. The Cincinnati West says Grant is "essentially a weak man." The paper, in saying it, is as completely weak as from Sunday morning to Saturday night.

DET. A German publisher has got ahead of Junius. He has issued four volumes of the "remains" of Maximilian, notwithstanding the refusal to give them up.

DET. The Philadelphia Press says Tennessee don't understand the "nature of our Government." It certainly exhibits a great deal of bad nature.

DET. A husband in Wales trundled his wife 200 miles in a wheelbarrow to a holy well, where, if she didn't get well, she go some of it.

DET. Conducting a canvas on professed principles a party does not truly hold may be defined in military parlance as "lying in ambuscade."

DET. A belle blushing at the sight of her lover is like a ship that hoists her colors at the appearance of her admiral.

DET. Rank injustice is where a military noodle is put in command of a department on account of his rank.

FISHING FOR SPOOLS.—In the Presidential canvas, the Radicals seem disposed to go on a Salmon Chase.

DET. A Connecticut paper calls Stanton a green man, but Connecticut can furnish a nuttine grater.

A FINANCIAL CRISIS.—In the next election some Radicals recommend a "run on the Banks."

DET. Grant's incessant cigar smoking will enable him to "stamp" the whole country.

PERSONAL.—Mr. W. J. Ross, the energetic superintendent of the Memphis and Charleston railroad, was in town yesterday looking after the interests of his excellent road. He has prudently and rightly appointed Messrs. Judge & Forster, special agents for the road in this city, and a more clever and energetic pair of gentlemen could not have been appointed to fill the position. The Memphis and Charlotte is in splendid order now.

DET. The resolutions of '68, with all who opposed the war and the large majority who fought for it, are synonymous with the "rebel" party. It is lamented that the fact is well known that their author intended no such construction of their language.—[Courier.]

DET. This refers to the Virginia or Kentucky resolutions? The former were written by Madison, the latter by Jefferson. As explained by Madison, the Courier is correct in his assertion; but Madison says that Jefferson unquestionably looked to revolution or resistance originally, and, as author, intended just that construction of the language.

DET. Removal.—The Presbyterian bookhouse of Davidson & Robinson has removed, as we see it on advertisement, to 72 Fourth street, opposite the National Hotel. We are indebted to the firm for a copy of "Jacques Bonneval"—a storey of the days of the dragonheads; France; a neatly bound and printed volume, written in choice and attractive style.

DET. Banks is the "eight-hour" candidate for President; but is willing to extend the time in voting for him on election day to ten.

LOUISVILLE DAILY DEMOCRAT.

VOLUME XXIV.

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY: TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 27, 1867.

NUMBER 35.

Reducing the War Office Expenses—Gen. Grant's Economy.

The country has good reason for congratulation in the removal of Stanton, and the accession of Gen'l Grant to the war office. Within an inconceivable short time has turned his attention to the most important question of the day, viz: the expenses of the government. The Radicals, by their howlings about reconstruction, the disfranchisement of the whites, and the emancipation of the negroes, have, with a recklessness unprecedented, lost sight of expenses, and kept the public mind bewildered and beggared on the subject. Gen'l Grant, with that instinctive and intuitive knowledge of what is proper to be done, strikes the point most essential to our ultimate prosperity.

Without retrenchment and reform as to the expenses of the Government, bankruptcy and repudiation will be inevitable.

The Radical Congress have been perfectly reckless on this subject. They have squandered more money in carrying out their revolutionary plans for reconstruction than would pay the interest on the public debt for years. This expense is, for the most part, through the war office, and we have reason to hope that the present Secretary will watch it for the good of the country.

The telegraph informs us that useless hangers-on of the late incumbent are being dismissed, and useless buildings, rented perhaps from Radical pets about Washington, are given up. The same course might be judiciously adopted elsewhere, and we have no doubt the General will, in due time, turn his attention to other points.

We have no question but that the same extravagance exists elsewhere, where there are military headquarters. In this city, for instance, the Government owns buildings, well built, on leased grounds, and of sufficient number and capacity to accommodate every officer who has an office and yet large houses are rented in various parts of the city at large prices. The buildings referred to were built for hospitals, and have been used, we believe, only for the officers of the freedmen's bureau. It is possible that from fifteen to twenty thousand dollars a year could be saved at this point.

VOICE OF THE VICE-PRESIDENT.—Gen. Wade made a speech in Portsmouth, Ohio, Saturday night, in which he said:

Compare negro-voting Tennesseans with those of Kentucky. In the latter they have cleared a fair field of traitors and demands seat there, but not one devil of them will get a seat there. [Cheers.]

How many sickly ones? How many beggar men? How many were wealthy? How many were poor? How many were pretty? How many were ugly? How many were married? How many had tails? Single or double? Single or double? Riches are stable; Pleasures are bubble.

THE STATE CONVENTION OF OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS.—A Solemn Protest Against the Custody of Helm & Co.—Speeches by Col. Taylor, Maj. Kinney, &c.

The State convention of Kentucky officers and soldiers assembled at eight o'clock last evening in the United States Court-room.

BREVET BRIG. GEN. L. W. Price, of Lexington, was called to the chain, upon taking which he was greeted with applause. He thanked the gentlemen for the honor conferred upon him, and trusted that harmony would prevail in their deliberation, as it had in the ranks when they were fighting under the flag. The object of the meeting was to protest against the flags at Frankfort, that had been carried by Kentucky regiments, going into the hands of those who opposed the war for the Union.

COL. G. C. WHARTON and Major W. O. Watts were appointed speakers.

COL. MARION C. TAYLOR moved that a committee be appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting.

THE CHAIR APPOINTED THE FOLLOWING MEMBERS:

COL. MARION C. TAYLOR, Col. W. A. Bunting, Col. W. E. Hobson, Col. C. A. Gill, Col. W. T. Hoblitzell, Major Sam. Martin, Captain L. A. Beckers, Lieut. Stephen Cook, Major Stanford and Captain Hasler.

During the absence of the committee Capt. Pat. O. Hawes said that there were several eloquent gentlemen present who might be persuaded to uplift us, Major W. R. Kinney was called for, but respectfully declined.

The committee appearing reported the following preamble and resolute:

WHEREAS, The State of Kentucky, through its Representative in the General Assembly, presented to the 10th of February, 1864: "That we recognize the act of those brave officers and soldiers, who have enlisted, or may enlist, in the service of the United States, in defense of their country, and who have given evidence of their patriotism and devotion to their country, and who have been taken after the maturest deliberation and known to the world." She will not now propose to do this again, but will, if necessary, do it again.

And again that same body on the 22nd of February, 1864, further resolved, "That the thanks of this General Assembly be, and are hereby, given to the said officers and soldiers for their patriotic and heroic services."

And again that same body on the 22nd of February, 1864, further resolved, "That the thanks of this General Assembly be, and are hereby, given to every officer and soldier of Kentucky for the noble and patriotic manner in which they have sustained the honor of the State and our common country." And this was done in a resolution referred to Kentucky said: "Her stand was taken after the maturest deliberation and known to the world." She will not now propose to do this again, but will, if necessary, do it again.

And, whereas, the soldiers, relying upon the approbation of their acts by the State of Kentucky, returned the latter and the General Assembly did not make any further commands to the Governor of Kentucky to be held in trust (as flags having been donated by the loyal people of Kentucky or paid for the general Government).

And, whereas, the majority of the people of Kentucky have, by the recent State election, withdrawn their approval of us, and identified themselves with the South, and, as far as possible, with the life of the nation by electing to office those who sympathized with, or took part in, the rebellion, therefore, be it

Resolved, That we condemn in the strongest terms the conduct of every officer and soldier of Kentucky for the noble and patriotic manner in which they have sustained the honor of the State and our common country.

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